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It covers (1) U.S. Federal government documents, especially those from executive branch departments and those from the Congressional branch - - Committees, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office; (2) policy briefs from major private think tanks, especially those in Washington; and (3) major reports from national professional associations. A few new high quality, high relevance think tank-sponsored books are also listed.

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## Reports

### Item#1

AIDS at 30: Nations at the Crossroads. UNAIDS. June 3, 2011.

The global response to AIDS has achieved significant results since the first case was reported 30 years ago, with a record number of people having access to treatment and rates of new HIV infections falling by nearly 25 per cent, the United Nations says in the report.

The report provides evidence of how much have been achieved and weighs that against the vision for the future: zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.unaids.org/unaidresources/aidsat30/aids-at-30.pdf> [PDF format, 139 pages].

### Item#2

America's Cyber Future: Security and Prosperity in the Information Age. Center for a New American Security. Robert E. Kahn et al. June 2011.

Despite productive efforts by the U.S. government and the private sector to strengthen cyber security, the increasing sophistication of cyber threats continues to outpace progress. To help U.S. policymakers address the growing danger of cyber insecurity, the report features accessible and insightful chapters on cyber security strategy, policy, and technology by some of the world's leading experts on international relations, national security, and information technology.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS\\_Cyber\\_Volume%20I\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_Cyber_Volume%20I_0.pdf) Volume I [PDF format, 64 pages].

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS\\_Cyber\\_Volume%20II\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_Cyber_Volume%20II_0.pdf) Volume II [PDF format, 232 pages].

### Item#3

Antidote for Cold War with China. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Z. Bower. June 8, 2011.

The beauty of the Cold War was that the Russians wanted to compete over security, military power, and ideology. U.S. leaders could point to an immediately identifiable and concrete threat. That is not the case today with China. The purpose of this note is not to describe or suggest a new global dynamic dominated by bipolar competition between the U.S. and China, says the author. The goal instead is to suggest mitigating the potential for that scenario by espousing a more strategic American approach to global competitiveness.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110608\\_SoutheastAsia\\_Vol\\_2\\_Issue\\_9.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110608_SoutheastAsia_Vol_2_Issue_9.pdf) [PDF format, 20 pages].

### Item#4

Comparing Federal and Private Sector Compensation. American Enterprise Institute. Andrew G. Biggs and Jason Richwine. June 8, 2011.

Public sector compensation has come under increased scrutiny from politicians and the media, but comprehensive technical comparisons of federal and private compensation have been largely absent from the discussion. Drawing from the academic literature and using the most recent government data, the report measures the generosity of federal salaries, benefits, and job security.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/AEI-Working-Paper-on-Federal-Pay-May-2011.pdf> [PDF format, 39pages].

#### Item#5

Curbing Fraud, Corruption, and Collusion in the Roads Sector. The World Bank. June 2011.

The report covers global corruption trends in the roads sector and including recommendations based on the experience of developed and developing countries. The report explores how the World Bank and developing nations can reduce losses from collusion in procurement and fraud and corruption in contract execution, drawing on what the Bank's investigative office, the Integrity Vice Presidency (INT), has learned from its investigations of Bank-funded roads projects; borrowing country government's investigations and reports; and the experience of developed countries. The report suggests that, in addition to more widely adopting project-level preventive measures, more attention should be paid to project supervision, especially in high-risk environments and with a particular focus on verification of cost estimates and the identification of collusive bidding.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOII/Resources/Roads\\_Paper\\_Final.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOII/Resources/Roads_Paper_Final.pdf) [PDF format, 61 pages].

#### Item#6

The Geography of Immigrant Skills: Educational Profiles of Metropolitan Areas. Brookings Institution. Matthew Hall et al. June 7, 2011.

Since Congress last debated comprehensive immigration reform in 2007, the U.S. has experienced the Great Recession and now faces a slow recovery. Throughout, the highly charged public debate on immigration has focused on illegal immigration and its costs. Often lost in this discussion is the vital role of immigrants in the U.S. labor market. Immigrants are now one-in-seven U.S. residents and almost one-in-six workers. They are a significant presence in various sectors of the economy such as construction and hospitality on the low-skill end, and information technology and health care on the high-skill end. While border enforcement and illegal immigration are a focal point, longer-term U.S. global competitiveness rests on the ability of immigrants and their children to thrive economically and to contribute to the nation's productivity, according to the report.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/06\\_immigrants\\_singer/06\\_immigrants\\_singer.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/06_immigrants_singer/06_immigrants_singer.pdf) [PDF format, 32 pages].

#### Item#7

Geospatial Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS): An Overview for Congress. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Peter Fogler. May 18, 2011.

Geospatial information is data referenced to a place, a set of geographic coordinates, which can often be gathered, manipulated, and displayed in real time. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer data system capable of capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying geographically referenced information. The federal government and policy makers increasingly use geospatial information and tools like GIS for producing floodplain maps, conducting the census, mapping foreclosures, congressional redistricting, and responding to natural hazards such as wildfires, earthquakes, and tsunamis. For policy makers, this type of analysis can greatly assist in clarifying complex problems that may involve local, state, and federal government, and affect businesses, residential areas, and federal installations.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41825.pdf> [PDF format, 23 pages].

#### Item#8

Interagency Collaborative Arrangements and Activities: Types, Rationales, and Considerations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frederick M. Kaiser. May 31, 2011.

Interagency collaboration among federal agencies with overlapping jurisdictions and shared responsibilities is not a new phenomenon. Attempts to foster cooperation among agencies, reduce their number in particular policy areas, or clarify the division of labor among them date to the early days of the republic. Such arrangements are increasing in the contemporary era in number, prominence, and proposals across virtually all policy areas. The reasons for the current upsurge are the growth in government responsibilities, cross-cutting programs, and their complexity; certain crises which showed severe limitations of existing structures; and heightened pressure to reduce the size of federal programs and expenditures.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41803.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

#### Item#9

Iran's Nuclear Future: Critical U.S. Policy Choices. RAND Corporation. Lynn E. Davis et al. June 7, 2011.

As Iran's nuclear program evolves, U.S. decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could involve dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons; deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them; and reassuring U.S. regional partners. The U.S. Air Force will need to prepare to carry out whatever policies are chosen, according to the report.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG1087.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1087.pdf) [PDF format, 153 pages].

#### Item#10

A Marshall Plan for Marriage: Rebuilding Our Shattered Homes. The Heritage Foundation. Chuck A. Donovan. June 7, 2011.

Marriage and family are declining in America, following a trend well established in Europe. This breakdown of the American family has dire implications for American society and the U.S. economy. Halting and reversing the sustained trends of nearly four decades will not happen by accident. The federal, state, and local governments need to eliminate marriage penalties created by the tax code and welfare programs and instead use existing resources to better encourage and support family life, says the author.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2567.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2567.pdf) [PDF format, 13 pages].

#### Item#11

Natural Disaster Response in Japan and Fiji. Brookings Institution. Elizabeth Ferris. June 6, 2011.

The author traveled to Japan from Fiji where, together with the UN, a workshop on natural disasters, climate change and human rights for representatives of seven Pacific Island governments and aid agencies was held. "When the alert went out that the earthquake in Japan could lead to a tsunami through the whole Pacific region," a representative from Tuvalu explained, "we had no place to run. The highest point on our islands is 3 meters. There is simply no place to escape a tsunami. We sat at home with our families and we prayed." The tsunami didn't materialize this time, but future tsunamis can't be ruled out. And it's almost certain that climate change will mean both more and more intense natural disasters in the Pacific. According to the author, in the U.S., people tend to think of the effects of climate change as occurring in the future. But the Pacific Islands are already feeling the effects.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

[http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2011/0606\\_japan\\_fiji\\_ferris.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2011/0606_japan_fiji_ferris.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#12

Promoting Global Internet Freedom: Policy and Technology. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Patricia Moloney Figliola. May 26, 2011.

Modern communication tools such as the Internet provide a relatively inexpensive, accessible, easy-entry means of sharing ideas, information, and pictures around the world. In a political and human rights context, in closed societies when the more established, formal news media is denied access to or does not report on specified news events, the Internet has become an alternative source of media, and sometimes a means to organize politically. The openness and the freedom of expression allowed through social networking sites, as well as the blogs, video sharing sites, and other tools of today's communications technology, have proven to be an unprecedented and often disruptive force in some closed societies. Governments that seek to maintain their authority and control the ideas and information their citizens receive are often caught in a dilemma: they feel that they need access to the Internet to participate in commerce in the global market and for economic growth and technological development, but fear that allowing open access to the Internet potentially weakens their control over their citizens. Current legislation under consideration by the 112th Congress would mandate that U.S. companies selling Internet technologies and services to repressive countries take actions to combat censorship and protect personally identifiable information.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41837.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

#### Item#13

War on Drugs. Report of the Global Commission on Drug Policy. June 2011.

The global war on drugs has failed, with devastating consequences for individuals and societies around the world, according to the report. Fifty years after the initiation of the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and 40 years after President Nixon launched the U.S. government's war on drugs, fundamental reforms in national and global drug control policies are urgently needed. Vast expenditures on criminalization and repressive measures directed at producers, traffickers and consumers of illegal drugs have clearly failed to effectively curtail supply or consumption. Apparent victories in eliminating one source or trafficking organization are negated almost instantly by the emergence of other sources and traffickers. Repressive efforts directed at consumers impede public health measures to reduce HIV/AIDS, overdose fatalities and other harmful consequences of drug use. Government expenditures on futile supply reduction strategies and incarceration displace more cost-effective and evidence-based investments in demand and harm reduction.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.globalcommissionondrugs.org/Report> [HTML format with links to full text PDF files of English and Spanish versions].

#### Item#14

Yemen Tensions at the Tipping Point. Council on Foreign Relations. Gregory Johnson. June 2, 2011.

Yemen could be edging toward civil war, particularly if the military gets involved in both sides of the conflict, says Yemen expert Gregory Johnsen, but the United States has limited ability to influence the outcome in a country that has been an ally in fighting terrorism.

*[Note: contains copyrighted material].*

<http://www.cfr.org/yemen/yemen-tensions-tipping-point/p25177> [HTML format, various paging].